

I think I made my best take in many a long day, in the shape of a magnificent male Troupial (*Icterus icterus*). The entire plumage is perfection, not a feather in tail or wings being frayed in the slightest, while the feet are in perfect shape. For these reasons I do not think it can possibly be a cage bird. It was in company with a large flock of Western Tanagers (*Piranga ludoviciana*) and Bullock's Orioles (*Icterus bullocki*) that were migrating through the upper part of Mission Cañon, one of the wildest localities near Santa Barbara. It was in good condition and seemed perfectly at home, the stomach being crammed with small green canker worms.

The plot in the Troupial situation is thickening. Yesterday (May 3) I remembered that a friend asked me some three weeks ago to tell him what some birds were that he described as being "about the size of a Meadowlark, but with a long black tail, black head, and a stripe around its back like a Holstein cow." I could not imagine what they could be and told him he must have been mistaken, although he is a good observer and has painted a number of birds very creditably. Yesterday, as I say, I remembered it and asked him to look over my birds and see if he could place it. He picked out the Troupial without hesitation, saying he would have known it anywhere by the stripe of yellow over the upper back, which, as he said, reminded him of a Holstein cow.

It would have been about the first week in April that he saw them, and three of them were together. This looks a good deal as if we had a small flight of *Icterus icterus* here at Santa Barbara this spring and, to my mind, quite eliminates the possibility of a cage bird theory.—J. H. BOWLES, *Santa Barbara, Cal.*

**The Western Evening Grosbeak in Denver, Colorado.**—The undersigned has to report the occurrence of two individuals of this species (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) in Cheeseman Park, Denver, Colo., on April 12, 1911, one having been secured, which proved to be a male. Three others were seen in the same locality on April 20, 1911. This Park is on the eastern edge of the city, about two and one half miles from its center. Both these dates are comparatively late ones for this species so far from the higher mountain regions, though Thorne recorded it as having occurred at Fort Lyons, Colorado, on May 11, which is nearly one hundred miles eastward on the Plains.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

**An Unusual Occurrence of the Pine Grosbeak in Rhode Island.**—Visitations of the Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator leucura*) into southern New England and the Middle Atlantic States have been probably more widespread during the past winter than at any other time since the severely cold season of 1903-04. In view of this fact the remarkably late northward flight of a flock of Grosbeaks observed at Providence, R. I., may be of special interest. Early in the morning of April 28, 1911, I saw fourteen Pine Grosbeaks on Neutaconkanut Hill, Providence. Several were sitting

in a large oak tree over a swamp, and others on the bare, highest branches of saplings nearby. The birds allowed me to approach very near, and, while I looked on, four of them flew to the wet, springy ground below in order to drink. This was within thirty feet of where I stood. Six or seven of the members of the flock were males in the red plumage.

So far as records inform, April 28 is an unusual if not an unprecedented date for Pine Grosbeaks in this latitude. In southern New England they have generally been observed to linger no later than March; and April 10 is given as a normal date of last occurrence in Manitoba.—ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY, *Brown University, Providence, R. I.*

**Orange-crowned Warbler at Youngstown, Ohio.**—In 'The Auk' for April, 1911, p. 268, Richard C. Harlow, of State College, Pennsylvania, mentions the occurrence there of the Orange-crowned Warbler on May 16, 1909. Upon reading this, I referred to my records and found that I had observed an Orange-crowned Warbler, May 15, 1909, at Youngstown, and that this is my only record for this species. I observed it in the early morning in bushes along a small stream. It finally moved along to a brush pile on the bank of the stream where I watched it for perhaps an hour, at times being within 10 feet of it, and identified it to my satisfaction.

Referring to my records again, I find that I listed 20 different species of Warblers on the same day (May 15), 4 of them first arrivals, and some, classed as common, for the first time that season. This indicates that we had here a migration of warblers at that time.

While I was certain of my identification of the Orange-crowned at that time, Mr. Harlow's note, in my opinion, helps to confirm it.—GEO. F. FORDYCE, *Youngstown, Ohio.*

**Brewster's Warbler.**—In 'The Auk' for October, 1910 (XXVII, pp. 443-447), there appeared an article by Julia Wingate Sherman on Brewster's Warbler. As there are numerous inaccuracies in the account it seems best to point them out and correct them as far as possible.

The history of the Brewster's Warbler about Boston dates from 1907. In that year a male was seen in the Arnold Arboretum by Miss Helen Granger on May 19 (Granger, Auk, XXIV, 1907, p. 343), and was subsequently found breeding (Faxon, Auk, XXIV, 1907, p. 444) with a female Goldenwing. Mrs. Sherman, referring to this pair, writes: "Mr. [C. J.] Maynard sent me a water-color drawing of the female and young, which he made at the time. This female showed an extensive, nearly black throat patch, also a large yellow patch in the wing."

The next year the male Brewster's was seen on May 13 (Peters, Auk, XXV, p. 320), near the same place as the year before. On June 8 I found the nest within a few yards of the spot where the pair was located in 1907. At the time the nest contained five naked young. About the same time the nest was discovered by Mr. George Nelson of the Agassiz Museum and was later taken by him for the Museum. There can be no doubt that